

A MERCHANDISING EVENT OF MORE THAN ORDINARY INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE

THE HORNER COMPANY
FIRST ANNIVERSARY SALE

October 1st marks the commencement of our second year in our new location in the Woolworth Building. To celebrate the close of our first year and inaugurate the beginning of a new year we will conduct an Anniversary Sale beginning

Saturday, October 3rd, and Continuing Until Saturday, October 17th

during which time reduced prices will prevail in every department of this large stock of Men's and Boy's wear.

The savings in many cases will amount to one-third and one-half the former prices.

Not often at the very beginning of a season, at a time when seasonable garments are most in demand, is so great an opportunity afforded to replenish your wardrobe at such a substantial saving.

The well earned reputation of this store is a guarantee of the legitimacy of this Sale and the genuineness of the reductions. Every reduced price marked in plain figures on a green ticket. Watch for circulars which will be distributed from house to house, giving prices and enumerating the special offerings.

Our regular sales force will be augmented by the addition of several competent salesmen which will insure prompt and courteous attention to all.

Please Note! One of the primary objects of this sale is to convert a surplus of merchandise into cash. Do not ask for credit. No goods charged to account and no goods on memorandum or approval during this sale.

The Store will be closed all day Friday. Open Saturday Morning, October 3rd at 9.00 O'clock. Come early and get first choice of the splendid bargains in Men's and Boy's wear.

THE HORNER COMPANY

121 West Main Street,

Connellsville, Pa.

DUNBAR

DUNBAR, October 1.—Mrs. Frank A. Frost attended the funeral of Max Hannam in Uniontown Tuesday.

Frank Frost was a business caller in Uniontown today.

James Farrell of Speers Hill, employed by the Richmond Radiator Company at Uniontown, met with a very painful accident while loading radiators on the motor truck. Two of them fell on his foot, mashing half of it. He was attended by Dr. Shuman of Uniontown, and brought home by Raymond Hampton.

Miss Lida Reynolds spent Wednesday visiting her sister, Mrs. J. H. Baer of Abington.

Mrs. Holt and W. H. McNulty of Pittsburgh were business callers here yesterday.

William Reynolds of Uniontown was calling on his parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Reynolds.

Miss Helen Cross of Pittsburgh is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. George Wagner of Railroad street.

Mrs. Maggie Martin of Benton Hill is seriously ill at her home.

O. S. Carmon of Connelville was a business caller in town today.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gaddis were visiting in Connelville Wednesday.

George C. Anderson of the Reeson farm moved his family on Speers Hill in the morning yesterday.

STAR JUNCTION.

STAR JUNCTION, Oct. 1.—H. M. McDonald of Dawson was a business caller in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Risbeck were visiting relatives at Perryopolis yesterday.

Misses Gertrude Blitzer, Minnie Flannigan and Ruth Thorndell, attended a party at the home of Ray Sticker at Perryopolis Tuesday.

Mrs. O. A. Koons of Vanderbilt is spending a few days in town.

Miss Ruth Elwell has returned after a short visit with her sister, Mrs. H. E. Elkins at Delaford, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles DeMuth of Monaca were callers here yesterday.

M. E. Strawn of Dawson was a caller in town yesterday.

Rev. T. M. Dunkle, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is at Pittsburgh attending conference.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson Lane of Flatwoods were visiting relatives here yesterday.

J. D. Morgan of West Newton was a caller in town yesterday.

VANDERBILT.

VANDERBILT, Oct. 1.—C. C. Collins was a business caller in town recently.

Mrs. William Hartwick was a Connelville shopper Tuesday.

Miss Mary Freed and nephew are visiting Miss Freed's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Freed, of Dunbar township.

Mrs. Bert Newmyer and son have returned home after visiting Mrs. Newmyer's aunt, Mrs. Sarah Strickler of Smithfield, O.

Mrs. J. T. Houty and daughter and son, Mrs. William Mean and daughter and Mrs. Sue Shallenberger formed a party and drove to the mountains back of Dunbar in search of grapes Tuesday.

John Shallenberger was a Connelville visitor yesterday.

The Midway Theatre in the north end of town which has been closed for some time has received a fresh coat of paint and a general renovation and opened for its first performance Wednesday evening.

John W. Arnold of Franklin township was a business caller here yesterday.

Mrs. John Woodward of near Elm Grove was visiting friends in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Charles Lane and Mrs. Susan Campbell were Connelville shoppers yesterday.

Miss Kathryn Maist of Dunbar was here Wednesday visiting her sister, Mrs. George Kuhn, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Moore of Florence, Ill., and Miss Grace Moore of Dawson visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Moore, last evening.

Miss Bertha Newmyer of Dawson was calling on friends in town yesterday.

INDIAN CREEK.

INDIAN CREEK, Oct. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. William Ohler of near Mill Run are calling on Connelville friends today.

Frank Lenhart of Jones Mill is a business caller in Connelville.

J. W. Burger, superintendent for the Seibel Coal Company of Indian Head, is transacting business in Connelville.

Mrs. Charles Thorpe and son are calling on Connelville friends today.

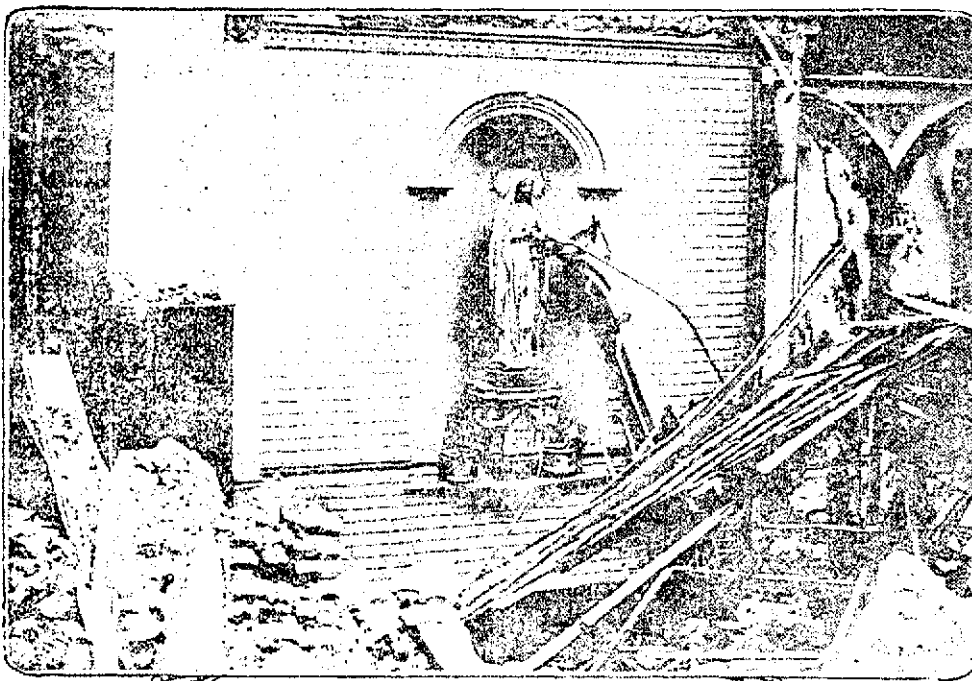
Milton Sticker is back on the job after an attack of tonsillitis.

Mrs. T. W. Habel is calling on Connelville friends today.

William Pinkney was a business caller in Uniontown last night.

Samuel Switzer is off duty on account of a very sore foot. He left for

Image of the Madonna Saved When Convent at Termonde was Destroyed by German Shells



MADONNA SPARED IN TERMONDE

In the destruction of Termonde by the Germans a small convent was demolished. The ruin started by shells from the heavy siege guns was completed by fire. After the fire had burned itself out a small statue of the Madonna was found unharmed in a niche. A part of the roof had fallen in, and heavy iron girders had passed within a few inches of the statue.

Connellsville this morning for treatment of that member.

Anson Tidmore, who has the contract for the erection of the McFarland Lumber Company house, had one building nearly completed and the foundation of the second one well under way.

Miss Flora Cole of Uniontown left for Mill Run this morning where she will visit friends.

Miss Eliza Dushane of Connelville is spending a few days with Mill Run friends.

George Penton of Connelville is in the valley today on business.

Late Cox spent last night among friends in Connelville.

M. E. Frazer of Connelville was along the C. & V. Valley today on business.

CONFLUENCE.

CONFLUENCE, Oct. 1.—Mrs. Silas Younk and daughter, Mrs. Boor and son were shopping in Connelville yesterday.

Robert E. Ross of Addison was a business caller here yesterday.

Samuel Krogar drove a nice bunch of cattle into town yesterday.

Milton Shaw and Grant Lytle of

Addison township were in town yesterday.

Miss Emma Ellman and Mrs. Leah Wisnora of Somerset are visiting Mr. and Mrs. V. N. Black.

Mrs. Herman Clouse, who has been visiting in Bedford county, has returned home.

Rev. H. C. Shaw of Johnson Chapel was a business visitor yesterday.

Mrs. Agnes Swann of Connelville has returned home after visiting her daughters, Mrs. George Philippi and Mrs. V. W. Humbert, several days.

E. H. Bender of Pittsburgh is spending a few days with his family.

John Davis, expressman on the C. & O., expects to make a trip up the W. C. branch each day also.

Rev. E. H. Royer, pastor of the Lutheran Church, will leave for Clearfield, Pa., to attend the annual synod of the Allegheny Synod of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hardman of Warren, O., are visiting Mrs. Hardman's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Butler of Johnson Chapel.

Read The Daily Courier.

Miss Elsie Bings and pupils are making preparations for her annual public recital to take place some time this month.

IT'S GREAT FOR BALKY BOWELS AND STOMACH.

We want all people who have chronic stomach trouble or constipation, no matter of how long standing, to try one dose of May's Wonderful Stomach Remedy—one dose will convince you! This is the medicine so many of our local people have been taking with surprising results. The most thorough system cleaner we ever sold. May's Wonderful Stomach Remedy is now sold here by A. A. Clarke.

WOMAN WINS AUTO RACE

Chicago Entrant at Fayette City Comes in First.

FAYETTE CITY, Oct. 1.—The automobile races held yesterday under the auspices of the Montongahela Valley Automobile Association at the Bellevue Driving Park, were replete with exciting features.

The feature event was the two-mile ladies' automobile race, which Miss Pearl Rose of Chicago won.

Trespass Notices

for sale at The Courier Job Department.

BANK TAX STRICKEN OUT

Levy on Gasoline Also Discarded by Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Amendments to the war revenue bill suggested and now being considered by Democrats of the Senate Finance committee, include one to eliminate entirely the proposed tax of \$2 a thousand on bank capital and surplus. Following a suggestion that this amendment be reduced to \$1, Senator John Sharp Williams, a member of the committee, introduced an amendment in the Senate to strike out the bank tax. Sentiment is said to be growing in favor of this action.

Other amendments to make up for the deficiency that would be caused by abandoning the bank tax and the elimination of the tax of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline are as follows: A tax of 2 cents on all bank checks, drafts, letters of credit, etc.; a tax of 3 cents a gallon on refined whiskeys which it is estimated would yield about \$5,000,000 revenue; an increase of 25 cents a barrel in the proposed \$1.50 tax on beer, making a total levy of \$1.75 a barrel, to yield a total estimated revenue of \$5,000,000, and a tax of 25 cents per horsepower on all passenger automobiles.

HUNDREDS LAID OFF

Pennsylvania Steel Company is Forced to Reduce Employees.

Eleven hundred men were indefinitely laid off on Tuesday by the Pennsylvania Steel Company at Steelton. The company has been planning this, Nos. 1 and 2, 500 laid off, and mills shut down indefinitely; mill No. 3, 500 laid off; and switch departments, 200.

Noticed posted in these departments and mills are to be that the men are to remain home until notified to return to work.

When questioned regarding the sweeping lay-off, Pennsylvania Steel officials stated that lack of orders owing to the general business depression together with the effects of the Democratic tariff are responsible.

While a lay-off at Steelton has long been expected the sweeping, far-reaching nature of the blow to the big mill town south of Harrisburg. The reasons given by the company's officials are exactly similar to those given by other companies who have been compelled to let the steel in many mills go out because of a lack of orders.

RAIL MILL RENDING.

Maryland Steel Company at Work on Foreign Order.

After an idleness of some weeks, the rail mill of the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point has resumed operations.

Of the orders that the mill will work on the principal one involves 12,000 tons of steel rails for the Queensland government railways, Australia, upon which specifications have been received.

Church Meeting to Meet.

The regular meeting of the session of the First Presbyterian Church will be held this evening at the manse on West Peach street.

EASTMAN KODAK BABY CONTEST

AT THE

NEW YORK STUDIO

continues until October 15, 1914. Don't miss it. Bring in the children and get a picture of them free.

Bell Phone 965.

205 N. Pittsburg Street.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations. Take one pill. Buy at once. Druggist, Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS. For 25 years known to men, women, and children. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

THE SOISSON.

MARY PICKFORD TODAY.

The talented little picture actress Mary Pickford will be seen at the Soisson Theatre today in the delicious playlet, "Sweetheart Days." It is an elegant picture. The two reel feature "A Gentleman From Kentucky" is a good romantic drama. The Sterling comedy "Trapped in a Closet" is a big fun hit. Friday the seventh edition of "Troy O'Hearts" will be presented and Saturday, the famous society drama, "A Woman's Triumph."

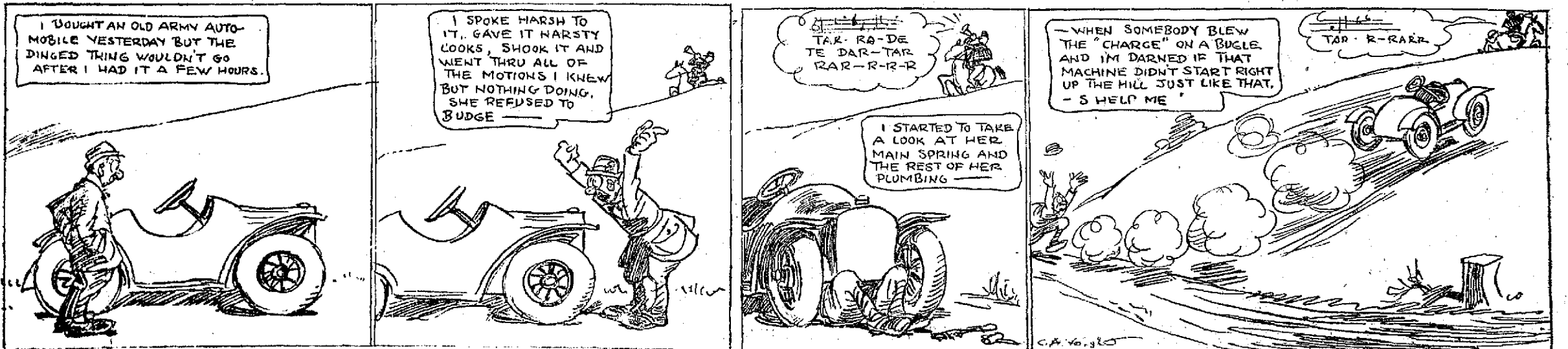
It Will Pay You To read our advertising columns.



A quick, safe, soothing, healing, antiseptic relief for sore throat, inflamed tonsils, and all throat troubles. Tonsiline soothes, cures, and prevents quinsy, tonsillitis, and all throat troubles. 25c and 50c. Hospital Size \$1.00. All Druggists. THE TONSILINE COMPANY, ... Canton, Ohio.

PETEY ABROAD—Some Colored News From the Front.

By C. A. Voight.



FULL TEXT OF THE ANTI-TRUST BILL

Imprisonment For Convicted Officer of Corporation.

MAKES GUILTY INDIVIDUAL.

Clayton Measure Forbids Price Fixing to Lessen Competition—Prohibits Banks With \$5,000,000 Capital From Having Interlocking Directorates. Agent of Guilty Corporation May Be Fined \$5,000 and Go to Jail For Year.

THE Clayton anti-trust bill, finally passed by the conferees of the house and senate, provides for imprisonment of officers of corporations that violate any of the penal provisions of the law. It contains anti-price fixing clauses and prohibits banks in cities of 200,000 or more, with capital stocks of \$5,000,000 and upward, from having interlocking directorates.

Following is the complete text of the bill:

AN ACT

To supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That "anti-trust laws," as used herein, includes the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890; sections 73 to 77, inclusive, of an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes," of Aug. 27, 1894; an act entitled "An act to amend sections 73 and 76 of the act of Aug. 27, 1894, entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes,'" approved Feb. 12, 1913; and also this act.

"Commerce," as used herein, means trade or commerce among the several states and with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia or any territory of the United States and any state, territory, or foreign nation, or between any insular possessions or other places under the jurisdiction of the United States, or between any such possession or place and any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or any foreign nation, or within the District of Columbia or any territory or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States; provided, that nothing in this act contained shall apply to the Philippine Islands.

The word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state, or the laws of any foreign country.

Can't Discriminate in Price.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce in the course of such commerce, either directly or indirectly, to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities, which commodities are sold for use, consumption, or resale within the United States or any territory thereof or the District of Columbia or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, where the effect of such discrimination may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce; provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent a corporation engaged in commerce from making the formation of subsidiary corporations for the actual carrying on of their immediate local business, or the natural and legitimate branches or extensions thereof, or from owning or holding all or a part of the stock of such subsidiary corporations, when the effect of such formation is not to substantially lessen competition.

Nor shall anything herein contained be construed to prohibit any common carrier subject to the laws to regulate commerce from aiding in the construction of branches or short lines so located as to become feeders to the main line of the company so aiding in such construction, or from acquiring or owning all or a part of the stock of such branch lines, nor to prevent any such common carrier from acquiring and owning all or any part of the stock of a branch or short line constructed by an independent company where there is no substantial competition between the company owning the branch line so constructed and the company owning the main line acquiring the property or an interest therein, nor to prevent such common carrier from extending any of its lines through the medium of the acquisition of stock or otherwise of any other such common carrier where there is no substantial competition between the company extending its lines and the company whose stock, property, or an interest therein is so acquired.

Nothing contained in this section shall be held to affect or impair any right heretofore legally acquired; provided, that nothing in this section shall be held or construed to authorize or make lawful anything heretofore prohibited or made illegal by the anti-trust laws, nor to exempt any person from the penal provisions thereof or the civil remedies therein provided.

No Interlocking Directorates.

Sec. 8. That from and after two years from the date of the approval of this act, no person shall be a director or officer of any corporation, or employee of more than one bank, or association, or trust company organized or operating under the laws of the United States either of which has deposits, capital, surplus, and undivided profits aggregating more than \$5,000,000, and no private banker or person who is a director in any bank or trust company, organized and operating under the laws of a state, having deposits, capital, surplus, and un-

divided profits aggregating more than \$5,000,000, shall be eligible to be a director in any bank or banking association organized or operating under the laws of the United States. The eligibility of a director, officer, or employee under the foregoing provisions shall be determined by the average amount of deposits, capital, surplus, and undivided profits as shown in the official statements of such bank, banking association, or trust company filed as provided by law during the fiscal year next preceding the date set for the annual election of directors, and when a director, officer, or employee has been elected or selected in accordance with the provisions of this act it shall be lawful for him to continue as such for one year thereafter under said election or appointment.

Prima Facie Evidence.

Sec. 5. That a final judgment or decree heretofore rendered in any criminal prosecution or in any suit or proceeding in equity brought by or on behalf of the United States under the anti-trust laws to the effect that a defendant has violated said laws shall be prima facie evidence against such defendant in any suit or proceeding brought by any other party against such defendant under said laws as to all matters respecting which said judgment or decree would be an estoppel as between the parties thereto; provided, That this section shall not apply to consent judgments or decrees entered before any testimony has been taken; provided further, That this section shall not apply to consent judgments or decrees rendered in criminal proceedings or suits in equity law pending in which the taking of testimony has been commenced but has not been concluded, provided such judgments or decrees are rendered before any further testimony is taken.

Whenever any suit or proceeding in equity or criminal prosecution is instituted by the United States to prevent, restrain, or punish violations of any of the anti-trust laws the running of the statute of limitations in respect of each and every private right of action or suit in equity law based in whole or in part in any matter complained of in said suit or proceeding shall be suspended during the pendency thereof.

Sec. 6. That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objectives thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or constrained to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the anti-trust laws.

Sec. 7. That no corporation engaged in commerce shall acquire, directly or indirectly, the whole or any part of the stock or other share capital of another corporation engaged also in commerce where the effect of such acquisition may be to substantially lessen competition between the corporations whose stock is so acquired, and the corporation making the acquisition, or to restrain such commerce in any section or community, or tend to create a monopoly of any line of commerce.

Stock in Other Companies.

No corporation shall acquire, directly or indirectly, the whole or any part of the stock or other share capital of two or more corporations engaged in commerce where the effect of such acquisition, or the use of such stock by the voting or granting of proxies or otherwise, may be to substantially lessen competition between the corporations whose stock is so acquired, and the corporation making the acquisition, or to restrain such commerce in any section or community, or tend to create a monopoly of any line of commerce.

This section shall not apply to corporations purchasing such stock solely for investment and not using the same by voting or otherwise to bring about, or in attempting to bring about, the substantial lessening of competition. Nor shall anything contained in this section prevent a corporation engaged in commerce from causing the formation of subsidiary corporations for the actual carrying on of their immediate local business, or the natural and legitimate branches or extensions thereof, or from owning or holding all or a part of the stock of such subsidiary corporations, when the effect of such formation is not to substantially lessen competition.

Nor shall anything herein contained be construed to prohibit any common carrier subject to the laws to regulate commerce from aiding in the construction of branches or short lines so located as to become feeders to the main line of the company so aiding in such construction, or from acquiring or owning all or a part of the stock of such branch lines, nor to prevent any such common carrier from acquiring and owning all or any part of the stock of a branch or short line constructed by an independent company where there is no substantial competition between the company owning the branch line so constructed and the company owning the main line acquiring the property or an interest therein, nor to prevent such common carrier from extending any of its lines through the medium of the acquisition of stock or otherwise of any other such common carrier where there is no substantial competition between the company extending its lines and the company whose stock, property, or an interest therein is so acquired.

Nothing contained in this section shall be held to affect or impair any right heretofore legally acquired; provided, that nothing in this section shall be held or construed to authorize or make lawful anything heretofore prohibited or made illegal by the anti-trust laws, nor to exempt any person from the penal provisions thereof or the civil remedies therein provided.

No Interlocking Directorates.

Sec. 8. That from and after two years from the date of the approval of this act, no person shall be a director or officer of any corporation, or employee of more than one bank, or association, or trust company organized or operating under the laws of the United States either of which has deposits, capital, surplus, and undivided profits aggregating more than \$5,000,000, and no private banker or person who is a director in any bank or trust company, organized and operating under the laws of a state, having deposits, capital, surplus, and un-

divided profits aggregating more than \$5,000,000, shall be eligible to be a director in any bank or banking association organized or operating under the laws of the United States. The eligibility of a director, officer, or employee under the foregoing provisions shall be determined by the average amount of deposits, capital, surplus, and undivided profits as shown in the official statements of such bank, banking association, or trust company filed as provided by law during the fiscal year next preceding the date set for the annual election of directors, and when a director, officer, or employee has been elected or selected in accordance with the provisions of this act it shall be lawful for him to continue as such for one year thereafter under said election or appointment.

No bank, banking association, or trust company organized or operating under the laws of the United States in any city or incorporated town or village of more than 200,000 inhabitants, as shown by the last preceding decennial census of the United States, shall have as a director or other officer or employee any private banker or any director or other officer or employee of any other bank, banking association, or trust company located in the same place; provided, That nothing in this section shall apply to mutual savings banks not having a capital stock owned by shareholders; provided further, That a director or other officer or employee of such bank, banking association, or trust company may be a director or other officer or employee of not more than one other bank or trust company organized under the laws of the United States or any state where the entire capital stock of one is owned by stockholders in the other; And provided further, That nothing contained in this section shall forbid a director of class A of a federal reserve bank, as defined in the federal reserve act, from being an officer or director or both an officer and director in one member bank.

That from and after two years from the date of the approval of this act no person at the same time shall be a director in any two or more corporations, any one of which has capital, surplus, and undivided profits aggregating more than \$1,000,000, engaged in whole or in part in commerce, other than banks, banking associations, trust companies, and common carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, if such corporations are or shall have been theretofore, by virtue of their business and location of operation, competitors, so that the continuation of competition by agreement between them would constitute a violation of any of the provisions of any of the anti-trust laws. The eligibility of a director under the foregoing provisions shall be determined by the aggregate amount of the capital, surplus, and undivided profits, exclusive of dividends declared but not paid to stockholders, at the end of the fiscal year of said corporation next preceding the election of directors, and when a director has been elected in accordance with the provisions of this act it shall be lawful for him to continue as such for one year thereafter.

When any person elected or chosen as a director or officer or selected as an employee of any bank or other corporation subject to the provisions of this act is eligible at the time of his election or selection to act for such bank or other corporation in such capacity, his eligibility to act in such capacity shall not be affected and he shall not become or be deemed to become to any of the provisions hereof by reason of any change in the status of such bank or other corporation from whatever cause, whether specifically excepted by any of the provisions hereof or not, until the expiration of one year from the date of his election or appointment.

Fine and Imprisonment.

Sec. 9. Every president, director, officer or manager of any firm, association or corporation engaged in commerce as a common carrier, who embezzles, steals, abstracts or willfully misapplies, or willfully permits to be misapplied, any of the moneys, funds, credits, securities, property or assets of such firm, association or corporation, arising or accruing from, or used in, such commerce, in whole or in part, or willfully or knowingly converts the same to his own use or to the use of another, shall be deemed guilty of a felony; and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$500 or confined in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Prosecutions hereunder may be in the district court of the United States for the district wherein the offense may have been committed.

That nothing in this section shall be held to take away or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the several states under the laws thereof, or a judgment of conviction or acquittal on the merits under the laws of any state shall be a bar to any prosecution hereunder for the same act or acts.

Sec. 10. That authority to enforce compliance with sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of this act by the persons respectively subject thereto is hereby vested, in the interstate commerce commission where applicable to common carriers, in the federal reserve board where applicable to banks, banking associations and trust companies, and in the federal trade commission where applicable to all other character of commerce, to be exercised as follows:

Whenever the commission or board vested with jurisdiction thereof shall have reason to believe that any person is violating or has violated any of the provisions of sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of this act, it shall issue and serve upon such person a complaint stating its charges in that respect, and containing a notice of a hearing upon a day and at a place therein fixed at least thirty days after the service of said

complaint. The person so complained of shall have the right to appear at the place and time so fixed and show cause why an order should not be entered by the commission or board restraining such person to cease and desist from the violation of the law so charged in said complaint. Any person may make application and upon good cause shown may be allowed by the commission or board to intervene and appear in said proceeding by counsel or in person. The testimony in any such proceeding shall be reduced to writing and filed in the office of the commission or board. If upon such hearing the commission or board, as the case may be, shall be of the opinion that any of the provisions of said sections have been or are being violated, it shall make a report in writing in which it shall state its findings as to the facts, and shall issue and cause to be served on such person an order requiring such person to cease and desist from such violations, and divest itself of the stock held or rid itself of the directors chosen contrary to the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of this act, if any there be, in the manner and within the time fixed by said order. Until a transcript of the record in such hearing shall have been filed in a circuit court of appeals of the United States, as hereinafter provided, the commission or board may at any time, upon such notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper, modify or set aside, in whole or in part, any report or any order made or issued by it under this section.

Can Appeal to Courts.

If such person fails or neglects to obey such order of the commission or board while the same is in effect, the commission or board may apply to the circuit court of appeals of the United States, within any circuit where the violation complained of was or is being committed or where such person resides or carries on business, for the enforcement of its order, and shall certify and file with its application a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding, including all the testimony taken and the report and order of the commission or board. Upon such filing of the application and transcript the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon such person and thereupon shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding and of the question determined therein, and shall have power to make and enter upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in such transcript a decree affirming, modifying or setting aside the order of the commission or board. The findings of the commission or board as to the facts, if supported by testimony, shall be conclusive. If either party shall apply to the court for leave to adduce additional evidence, and shall show to the satisfaction of the court that such additional evidence is material and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence in the proceeding before the commission or board, the court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the commission or board and to be adduced upon the hearing in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the court may deem proper. The commission or board may modify its findings as to the facts, or make new findings, by reason of the additional evidence so taken, and it shall file such modified or new findings, which, if supported by testimony, shall be conclusive, and its recommendation, if any, for the modification or setting aside of its original order, with the transcript of such additional evidence. The judgment and decree of the court shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to review by the supreme court upon certiorari as provided in section 240 of the judicial code.

Any party required by such order of the commission or board to cease and desist from a violation charged may obtain a review of such order in said circuit court of appeals by filing with the court a written petition praying that the order of the commission or board be set aside. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith served upon the commission or board, and thereupon the commission or board shall certify and file in the court a transcript of the record as hereinbefore provided. Upon the filing of the transcript the court shall have the same jurisdiction to affirm, set aside, or modify the order of the commission or board as in the case of an application by the commission or board for the enforcement of its order, and the findings of the commission or board as to the facts, if supported by testimony, shall in like manner be conclusive.

The Jurisdiction of the circuit court of appeals of the United States to enforce, set aside, or modify orders of the commission or board shall be exclusive.

Cases Shall Be Given Precedence.

Such proceedings in the circuit court of appeals shall be given precedence over other cases pending therein, and shall be in every way expedited. No order of the commission or board or the judgment of the court to enforce the same shall in any wise relieve or absolve any person from any liability under the anti-trust acts.

Applications, orders, and other processes of the commission or board under this section may be served by any one duly authorized by the commission or board, either (a) by delivering a copy thereof to the person to be served, or to a member of the partnership to be served, or to the president, secretary, or other executive officer of a director of the corporation to be served; or (b) by leaving a copy thereof at the principal office or place of business of such person; or (c) by registering and mailing a copy thereof addressed to such person at his principal office or place of business. The verified return by the person so served shall constitute proof of the service of such order, and the return of the marshal thereof shall constitute proof of the service of such order.

Sec. 11. That after two years from the approval of this act no common carrier engaged in commerce shall have any dealings in securities, supplies or other articles of commerce, or shall make or have any contracts for construction or maintenance of any kind, to the amount of more than \$50,000, in the aggregate, in any one year, with another corporation, firm, partnership or association when the said common carrier shall have upon its board of directors or as its president, manager or agent in the particular transaction any person who is at the same time a director, manager, or purchasing officer or agent in the particular transaction of any other corporation, firm, partnership or association, except the United States, to bring suit in equity for injunctive relief against any common carrier subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, in respect of any matter subject to the regulation, supervision, or other jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

No Temporary Restraining Order Shall Be Granted Without Notice to the Opposite Party.

No temporary restraining order shall be granted without notice to the opposite party unless it shall clearly appear from specific facts shown by affidavit or by the verified bill that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the applicant before notice can be served and a hearing had thereon. Every such temporary restraining order shall be indorsed with the date and hour of issuance, shall be forthwith filed in the clerk's office and entered of record, shall define the injury and state why it is irreparable, and why the order was granted without notice, and shall by its terms expire within such time after entry, not to exceed ten days, as the court or judge may fix unless within the time so fixed the order is extended for a like period for good cause shown, and the reasons for such extension shall be entered of record. In case a temporary restraining order shall be granted without notice in the contingency specified, the matter of the issuance of a preliminary injunction shall be set down for a hearing at the earliest possible time and shall take precedence of all matters except older matters of the same character; and when the same comes up for hearing the party obtaining the temporary restraining order shall proceed with the application for a preliminary injunction, and if he does not do so the court shall dissolve the temporary restraining order. Upon two days' notice to the party obtaining such temporary restraining order the opposite party may appear and move the dissolution or modification of the order, and in that event the court or judge shall proceed to hear and determine the motion as expeditiously as the ends of justice may require.

Part of Old Act Repealed.

Section 263 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, is hereby repealed.

Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to alter, repeal, or amend section 226 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911.

Sec. 12. That any suit, action, or proceeding under the anti-trust laws against a corporation may be brought not only in the judicial district where it is an inhabitant, but also in any district wherein it may be found or transacts business; and all process in such cases may be served in the district of which it is an inhabitant, or wherever it may be found.

Sec. 13. That in any suit, action, or proceeding brought by or on behalf of the United States subpoenas for witnesses who are required to attend a court of the United States in any judicial district in any case, civil or criminal, arising under the anti-trust laws may run into any other district.

Sec. 14. That every order of injunction or restraining order shall set forth the reasons for the issuance of the same, shall be specific in terms, detail, and not by reference to the bill of complaint or other document, the act or acts sought to be restrained, and shall be binding only upon the parties to the suit, their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, or those in active concert or participation with them, and who shall, by personal service or otherwise, have received actual notice of the same.

Sec. 15. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury, of the nature to a property right, of the nature there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

Sec. 16. That no restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do, or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or

same, and the return postoffice receipt for said complaint, order, or other process registered and mailed as aforesaid shall be proof of the service of the same.

Sec. 11. That after two years from the approval of this act no common carrier engaged in commerce shall have any dealings in securities, supplies or other articles of commerce, or shall make or have any contracts for construction or maintenance of any kind, to the amount of more than \$50,000, in the aggregate, in any one year, with another corporation, firm, partnership or association when the said common carrier shall have upon its board of directors or as its president, manager or agent in the particular transaction any person who is at the same time a director, manager, or purchasing officer or agent in the particular transaction of any other corporation, firm, partnership or association, except the United States, to bring suit in equity for injunctive relief against any common carrier subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, in respect of any matter subject to the regulation, supervision, or other jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

No Temporary Restraining Order Shall Be Granted Without Notice to the Opposite Party.

No temporary restraining order shall be granted without notice to the opposite party unless it shall clearly appear from specific facts shown by affidavit or by the verified bill that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the applicant before notice can be served and a hearing had thereon. Every such temporary restraining order shall be indorsed with the date and hour of issuance, shall be forthwith filed in the clerk's office and entered of record, shall define the injury and state why it is irreparable, and why the order was granted without notice, and shall by its terms expire within such time after entry, not to exceed ten days, as the court or judge may fix unless within the time so fixed the order is extended for a like period for good cause shown, and the reasons for such extension shall be entered of record. In case a temporary restraining order shall be granted without notice in the contingency specified, the matter of the issuance of a preliminary injunction shall be set down for a hearing at the earliest possible time and shall take precedence of all matters except older matters of the same character; and when the same comes up for hearing the party obtaining the temporary restraining order shall proceed with the application for a preliminary injunction, and if he does not do so the court shall dissolve the temporary restraining order. Upon two days' notice to the party obtaining such temporary restraining order the opposite party may appear and move the dissolution or modification of the order, and in that event the court or judge shall proceed to hear and determine the motion as expeditiously as the ends of justice may require.

Part of Old Act Repealed.

Section 263 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, is hereby repealed.

Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to alter, repeal, or amend section 226 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911.

Sec. 12. That any suit, action, or proceeding under the anti-trust laws against a corporation may be brought not only in the judicial district where it is an inhabitant, but also in any district wherein it may be found or transacts business; and all process in such cases may be served in the district of which it is an inhabitant, or wherever it may be found.

Sec. 13. That in any suit, action, or proceeding brought by or on behalf of the United States subpoenas for witnesses who are required to attend a court of the United States in any judicial district in any case, civil or criminal, arising under the anti-trust laws may run into any other district.

Sec. 14. That every order of injunction or restraining order shall set forth the reasons for the issuance of the same, shall be specific in terms, detail, and not by reference to the bill of complaint or other document, the act or acts sought to be restrained, and shall be binding only upon the parties to the suit, their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, or those in active concert or participation with them, and who shall, by personal service or otherwise, have received actual notice of the same.

Sec. 15. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury, of the nature to a property right, of the nature there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

Sec. 16. That no restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do, or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or

Sec. 17. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury, of the nature to a property right, of the nature there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

Sec. 18. That no restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do, or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or

Sec. 19. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury, of the nature to a property right, of the nature there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

Sec. 20. That no restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do, or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or

Sec. 21. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury, of the nature to a property right, of the nature there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

Sec. 22. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury, of the nature to a property right, of the nature there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

Sec. 23. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury, of the nature to a property right, of the nature there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

Sec. 24. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury, of the nature to a property right, of the nature there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

Sec. 25. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury, of the nature to a property right, of the nature there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

Sec. 26. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury, of the nature to a property right, of the nature there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

Sec. 27. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury, of the nature to a property right, of the nature there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

Sec. 28. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury, of the nature to a property right, of the nature there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

Sec. 29. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury, of the nature to a property right, of the nature there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

Sec. 30. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury, of the nature to a property right, of the nature there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

The Trey O' Hearts

A Novelized Version of the Motion Picture Drama of the Same Name Produced by the Universal Film Co.

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

Author of "The Fortune Hunter," "The House Boat," "The Black Dog," etc.

Illustrated with Photographs from the Picture Production

Copyright, 1914, by Louis Joseph Vance

CHAPTER XI.

WATER.

Anxiety ate like an acid at Alan's heart. If this bluff to the sea might be thought a desperate venture, he was a weathered salt-water man and undismayed; nothing would have been more to his liking than a brisk coast-wise cruise in an able boat—under auspices less forbidding.

But when he re-entered the hotel one surprising thing happened that gave him new heart—momentarily it seemed almost as if his luck had turned. For, as he passed by the desk of the cashier to demand his bill, the elevator gate opened and there came out eagerly to meet him with an eager air of hope that masked measurably the signs of fatigue.

"I worried so I couldn't rest," she told him guardedly as he drew her aside: "so I arose and got ready, and watched from the window till I saw you drive up."

He acquiesced her briefly with his fortune. But she seemed unable to echo his confidence or even to overcome the heaviness of her spirits when their cab, without misadventure, set them down at the wharf.

Here, Alan had feared, was the crucial point of danger—if the influence of the Trey of Hearts was to bring disaster upon them it would be here, in the hush and darkness of this deserted water front. And he bore himself most warily as he helped the girl from the car and to the gangplank of



Lingered Watchfully on Deck.

the Seaventure. But nothing happened; while Mr. Barcus was as good as his word. Alan had barely set foot on deck, following the girl, when the gangplank came aboard with a clatter, and the Seaventure swung away from the wharf.

Until the distance was too great for even a flying leap Alan lingered watchfully on deck.

At length, satisfied that all was well, he returned to the cabin.

"All right," he nodded: "we're clear of that lot, apparently; nobody but the three of us aboard. Now you'd best turn in. This is evidently to be your stateroom, this one to port, and you'll have a long night's sleep to make up for what you've gone through—dinner."

He drew nearer, dropping his voice tenderly. And of a sudden, with a little low cry, the girl came into his arms and clung passionately to him.

"But you?" she murmured. "You need rest as much as I! What about you?"

"Oh, no I don't," he countered. "Besides I'll have plenty of time to rest up once we're fairly at sea. Barcus and I stand watch and watch, of course. There's nothing for you to do but be completely at your ease. But—you must let me go."

Eyes half-closed, her head thrown back, she seemed to suffer his kiss rather than to respond, then turned hastily away to her stateroom—leaving him staring with wonder at her strangeness.

By midnight the Seaventure was spinning swiftly south-southeast, close reefed to a shortening south-west wind—the fixed white eye of Portland head light fast falling astern.

CHAPTER XII.

Down the Cape.

At four o'clock, or shortly after, Alan was awakened by boot-heels pounding imperatively overhead, and went on deck again, to stand both dog-watches—saw the sun lift up smiling over a world of tumbled blue water, crossed the wake of a Cunard liner inbound for Boston, raised and overhauled a graceful but business-like fisherman from Gloucester. Barcus, crouched when called to stand his trick at eight, and saw it a mile or two astern who—still smiling with fatigue—she was free to return to his berth for another four-hour rest.

This time misguided consideration induced Barcus to let his crew sleep through the first afternoon watch. Six bells were ringing when, in drowsy apprehension that something had gone suddenly and radically wrong, Alan waked.

He was on deck again almost before he rubbed the sleepiness from his eyes, emerging abruptly from the half-light of the cabin to a dais of sunlight that filled the cup of day with ruffled gold, even as he passed from conviction of security to realization of imminent and extraordinary peril.

His first glance discovered the wheel deserted, the woman with back to him standing at the taffrail, Barcus—no more to be seen. The second confirmed his surmise that the Seaventure had come up into the wind, and now was yawing off wildly into the trough of a stiff if not heavy sea. A third showed him, to his amazement, the Gloucester fisherman—overhauled with such ease that morning and now, by rights, well down the northern horizon—now two miles distant, and standing squarely for the smaller vessel.

Bewildered, he darted to the girl's side, with a shout, demanding to know what was the matter. She turned to him a face he hardly recognized—but still he didn't understand. The inevitable inference seemed a thing unthinkable; his brain faltered when asked to credit it. Only when he saw her tearing frantically at the painter, striving to cast it off and with it the dory towing a hundred feet or so astern, and when another wondering glance had discovered the head and shoulders of Mr. Barcus rising over the stern of the dory as he strove to lift himself out of the water—only then did Alan begin to appreciate what had happened.

Even so, it was with the feeling that all the world and himself as well had gone stark, raving mad, that he seized the girl and, despite her struggles, tore her away from the rail before she had succeeded in unknitting the painter.

"Rose!" he cried stupidly. "Rose! What's the matter with you? Don't you see what you're doing?"

Dance! Indignant, her countenance and accents. "Can't you ever say anything but 'Rose! Rose! Rose!' Is there no other name that means anything to you? Can't you understand how intolerable it is to me? I love you no less than she—better than she ever dreamed of loving you—because I hate you, too! What is love that is no more than love? Can't you understand?"

"Judith!" he cried in a voice of stupefaction. "But—Good Lord!—how did you get so short? Where's Rose?"

"Where you'll not find her easily again," the woman angrily retorted. "Trust me for that!"

"What do you mean?" Illumination came in a blinding flash. "Do you mean it was you—you whom I brought aboard last night?"

"Who else?"

"You waylaid her here in the hotel, substituted yourself for her, deceived me into thinking you—I!"

"Of course," she said simply. "Why not? When I saw her sleeping there—the mirror of myself, completely at my mercy—what else should I think of than to take her place with the man I loved? I knew you'd never know the difference—at least I was fool enough for the moment to believe I could stand being loved by you in her name! It was only today, when I'd had time to think, that I realized how impossible that was!"

A sudden slap of the mainsail boom athwartships and a simultaneous cry from over the stern roused Alan from his consternation to fresh appreciation of the emergency. With scant consideration he hustled the woman to the companionway and below, slammed its door and closed her in with the sliding hatch—all in a breath—then sprang to the taffrail, just in time to lend a helping hand sorely wanted by Mr. Barcus in his efforts to climb aboard, after he had pulled the dory up under the stern by the painter.

He came over the rail in a towering temper.

"I hope you'll pardon the apparent impertinence," he suggested acidly, as soon as able to articulate coherently—but may I inquire if that bloody-minded vixen is your blushing bride-to-be?"

Alan shook a helpless head. The thing defied reasonable explanation. He made a feeble stagger at it with-out much satisfaction either to himself or to the outraged Barcus.

"No—it's all a damnable mistake! She's her sister—I mean, the right girl's sister—and her precise double—foiled me—not quite right in the head, I'm afraid."

"You may well be afraid, you poor fat!" Mr. Barcus snapped. "D'you know what she did? Threw me overboard! Fret! Came on deck a while ago, sweet as peaches—and all of a sudden whips out a gun as big as a cannon, points it at my head and orders me to lift into the wind. Before I could make sure I wasn't dreaming, she had fired twice—in the air—a signal to that blondest fisherman astern there—at least, they answered with two toots of a power whistle and changed course to run up to us. Look how she's gained already!"

"But how did she happen to throw you overboard?"

"Happen nothing!" Barcus snapped, getting to his feet. "She did it a purpose—flaw at me like a wildcat, and before I knew what was up—I was slammed backwards over the rail."

"I can't tell you how sorry I am," Alan responded gravely. "There's more to tell—but one thing to be done first."

"And that?" Mr. Barcus inquired suspiciously.

"To get rid of the lady," Alan announced firmly. "Make that fisherman a present of the woman in the case. You don't mind parting with the dory in a good cause—if I pay for it?"

"Take it for nothing," Barcus grumbled. "Cheap at the price!"

He took Alan's place, watching him with a sardonic eye as he drew the tender in under the leeward quarter, made it fast, and reopened the companionway.

As the girl came on deck without other invitation, in a sudden rage that only heightened her wonderful loyalty, Alan noted that her first look was for him, of untempered malignity; her second, for Barcus, with a curling lip; her third, astern, with a glimmer of satisfaction as she recognized how well the fisherman had drawn up on the Seaventure.

"Friends of yours, I infer?" Alan inquired civilly.

Judith nodded.

"Then it would save us some trouble—yourself included—if you'll be good enough to step into the dory without a struggle."

Without a word, Judith stepped to the rail and, as Barcus lifted, swung herself overboard into the dory.

Immediately Alan cast off, and as the little boat sheered off, Barcus, with a sigh of relief, brought the Seaventure once more back upon her course.

For some few minutes there was silence between the two men, while the tender dropped swiftly astern, the woman plying a brisk pair of oars.

edge of those waters, named Nauset Beach.

Still another mile further off shore the so-called Gloucester fisherman rode, without motion, waters as still and glassy. Through the gleaming, with the aid of glasses, figures might be seen moving about her decks; and as it grew still more dark she lowered a small boat that theretofore had swung in davits. A little later a faint humming noise drifted across the tide "Power tender," the owner of the Seaventure interpreted. "Coming to call, I presume. Soberable lot. What I can't make out is why they seem to think it necessary to tow our dory back. Uneasy conscience, maybe—what?"

He lowered the binoculars and glanced inquiringly at his employer, who grunted his dissent, and said no more.

"Don't take it so hard, old top," Barcus advised with a change of tone from irony to sympathy. Then he rose and dived down the companionway, presently to reappear with a megaphone and a double-barreled shotgun.

"No cutting out parties in this outfit," he explained, grinning amiably. "None of that old stuff, revised to suit your infatuated female friend—once aboard the lugger and the man is mine!"

Stationing himself at the seaward rail, where his figure would show in sharp silhouette against the glowing sunset sky, he brandished the shotgun at arm's length above his head, and bellowed sternously through the megaphone.

"Keep off! Keep off! This means you! Come within gunshot and I'll blow your fool heads off!"

Putting aside the megaphone, he sat down again. "Not that I'd dare fire his blunderbuss," he confided, "with this kind of gasoline; but just for moral effect. They-w! I'd give a dollar for a breath of clean air; I've inhaled so much gas in the last few hours I'm dry-cleaned down to my silly old toes!"

Gaining no response from Alan, he observed critically: "Chatty little cus-

tomer, your are," and resumed the binocular.

For thirty minutes nothing happened, other than that the sound of the fisherman's launch was stilled. It rested motionless in the waters, two figures mysteriously busy in the cockpit, the Seaventure's dory trailing behind it on a long painter.

Gradually these details became blurred, and were blotted out by the closing shadows. The afterglow in the west grew cool and faint. The crimson waters darkened, to mauve, to violet, to a translucent green, to blackness. Far up the coast two white eyes, peering over the horizon, stared steadily through the dark. "Chatham lights," Barcus said they were.

Then, suddenly elevating his nose, Barcus sniffed audibly. "Here," he said sharply, "relieve me for a minute, will you? I want to go forward and have a look at that motor."

In the time that he remained invisible between decks the fisherman luffed, picked up the dory and its occupant, and came round again in open chase of the Seaventure.

When Barcus reappeared it was with a grave face.

"The devil and the deep sea," he observed obscurely, coming aft, "from all their works, good Lord deliver us!"

"What's the trouble now?"

"Nothing much—only your playful little friend has been up to another of her light-hearted tricks."

If you should happen to want a smoke or anything to eat when you go below, just find a mirror and kiss yourself good-by before striking the match. The drain-cocks of both fuel tanks have been opened, and there are upwards of a hundred and fifty gallons of highly explosive gasoline sloshing around in the bilge!"

CHAPTER XIII.

No Quarter.

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Barcus indulgently, breaking a long silence. "Very interesting. Very interesting, indeed. I've seldom listened to a more entertaining life-history, my poor young friend. But I tell you candidly, as man to man, I don't believe one word of it. It's all a—foolishness!"

His voice took on a plaintive accent. "Particularly this!" he expostulated, and waved an indignant hand, compassing their plight.

"The rest of your adventures are reasonable enough," he said, "they won't offend me—and I'm transitive of Missouri. But this last chapter is impossible. And that's flat. It couldn't happen—and has. And there, in a manner of speaking, we are!"

Against the western horizon a long, low-lying strip of sand dunes rested like a bar of purple cloud between the crimson afterglow of sunset in the sky and the ensanguined sea that mirrored it.

The wind had gone down with the sun, leaving the Seaventure becalmed—her motor long since inert for want of fuel—in shoal water a mile or so off the desolate and barren coast that Barcus, out of his abounding know-

ledge of those waters, named Nauset Beach.

Still another mile further off shore the so-called Gloucester fisherman rode, without motion, waters as still and glassy. Through the gleaming, with the aid of glasses, figures might be seen moving about her decks; and as it grew still more dark she lowered a small boat that theretofore had swung in davits. A little later a faint humming noise drifted across the tide "Power tender," the owner of the Seaventure interpreted. "Coming to call, I presume. Soberable lot. What I can't make out is why they seem to think it necessary to tow our dory back. Uneasy conscience, maybe—what?"

He lowered the binoculars and glanced inquiringly at his employer, who grunted his dissent, and said no more.

"Don't take it so hard, old top," Barcus advised with a change of tone from irony to sympathy. Then he rose and dived down the companionway, presently to reappear with a megaphone and a double-barreled shotgun.

"No cutting out parties in this outfit," he explained, grinning amiably. "None of that old stuff, revised to suit your infatuated female friend—once aboard the lugger and the man is mine!"

Stationing himself at the seaward rail, where his figure would show in sharp silhouette against the glowing sunset sky, he brandished the shotgun at arm's length above his head, and bellowed sternously through the megaphone.

"Keep off! Keep off! This means you! Come within gunshot and I'll blow your fool heads off!"

Putting aside the megaphone, he sat down again. "Not that I'd dare fire his blunderbuss," he confided, "with this kind of gasoline; but just for moral effect. They-w! I'd give a dollar for a breath of clean air; I've inhaled so much gas in the last few hours I'm dry-cleaned down to my silly old toes!"

Gaining no response from Alan, he observed critically: "Chatty little cus-

tomer, your are," and resumed the binocular.

For thirty minutes nothing happened, other than that the sound of the fisherman's launch was stilled. It rested motionless in the waters, two figures mysteriously busy in the cockpit, the Seaventure's dory trailing behind it on a long painter.

Gradually these details became blurred, and were blotted out by the closing shadows. The afterglow in the west grew cool and faint. The crimson waters darkened, to mauve, to violet, to a translucent green, to blackness. Far up the coast two white eyes, peering over the horizon, stared steadily through the dark. "Chatham lights," Barcus said they were.

Then, suddenly elevating his nose, Barcus sniffed audibly. "Here," he said sharply, "relieve me for a minute, will you? I want to go forward and have a look at that motor."

In the time that he remained invisible between decks the fisherman luffed, picked up the dory and its occupant, and came round again in open chase of the Seaventure.

When Barcus reappeared it was with a grave face.

"The devil and the deep sea," he observed obscurely, coming aft, "from all their works, good Lord deliver us!"

"What's the trouble now?"

"Nothing much—only your playful little friend has been up to another of her light-hearted tricks."

If you should happen to want a smoke or anything to eat when you go below, just find a mirror and kiss yourself good-by before striking the match. The drain-cocks of both fuel tanks have been opened, and there are upwards of a hundred and fifty gallons of highly explosive gasoline sloshing around in the bilge!"

CHAPTER XIII.

No Quarter.

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Barcus indulgently, breaking a long silence. "Very interesting. Very interesting, indeed. I've seldom listened to a more entertaining life-history, my poor young friend. But I tell you candidly, as man to man, I don't believe one word of it. It's all a—foolishness!"

His voice took on a plaintive accent. "Particularly this!" he expostulated, and waved an indignant hand, compassing their plight.

"The rest of your adventures are reasonable enough," he said, "they won't offend me—and I'm transitive of Missouri. But this last chapter is impossible. And that's flat. It couldn't happen—and has. And there, in a manner of speaking, we are!"

Against the western horizon a long, low-lying strip of sand dunes rested like a bar of purple cloud between the crimson afterglow of sunset in the sky and the ensanguined sea that mirrored it.

The wind had gone down with the sun, leaving the Seaventure becalmed—her motor long since inert for want of fuel—in shoal water a mile or so off the desolate and barren coast that Barcus, out of his abounding know-

ledge of those waters, named Nauset Beach.

Still another mile further off shore the so-called Gloucester fisherman rode, without motion, waters as still and glassy. Through the gleaming, with the aid of glasses, figures might be seen moving about her decks; and as it grew still more dark she lowered a small boat that theretofore had swung in davits. A little later a faint humming noise drifted across the tide "Power tender," the owner of the Seaventure interpreted. "Coming to call, I presume. Soberable lot. What I can't make out is why they seem to think it necessary to tow our dory back. Uneasy conscience, maybe—what?"

He lowered the binoculars and glanced inquiringly at his employer, who grunted his dissent, and said no more.

"Don't take it so hard, old top," Barcus advised with a change of tone from irony to sympathy. Then he rose and dived down the companionway, presently to reappear with a megaphone and a double-barreled shotgun.

"No cutting out parties in this outfit," he explained, grinning amiably. "None of that old stuff, revised to suit your infatuated female friend—once aboard the lugger and the man is mine!"

Stationing himself at the seaward rail, where his figure would show in sharp silhouette against the glowing sunset sky, he brandished the shotgun at arm's length above his head, and bellowed sternously through the megaphone.

"Keep off! Keep off! This means you! Come within gunshot and I'll blow your fool heads off!"

Putting aside the megaphone, he sat down again. "Not that I'd dare fire his blunderbuss," he confided, "with this kind of gasoline; but just for moral effect. They-w! I'd give a dollar for a breath of clean air; I've inhaled so much gas in the last few hours I'm dry-cleaned down to my silly old toes!"

Gaining no response from Alan, he observed critically: "Chatty little cus-

tomer, your are," and resumed the binocular.

For thirty minutes nothing happened, other than that the sound of the fisherman's launch was stilled. It rested motionless in the waters, two figures mysteriously busy in the cockpit, the Seaventure's dory trailing behind it on a long painter.

Gradually these details became blurred, and were blotted out by the closing shadows. The afterglow in the west grew cool and faint. The crimson waters darkened, to mauve, to violet, to a translucent green, to blackness. Far up the coast two white eyes, peering over the horizon, stared steadily through the dark. "Chatham lights," Barcus said they were.

Then, suddenly elevating his nose, Barcus sniffed audibly. "Here," he said sharply, "relieve me for a minute, will you? I want to go forward and have a look at that motor."

In the time that he remained invisible between decks the fisherman luffed, picked up the dory and its occupant, and came round again in open chase of the Seaventure.

When Barcus reappeared it was with a grave face.

"The devil and the deep sea," he observed obscurely, coming aft, "from all their works, good Lord deliver us!"

"What's the trouble now?"

"Nothing much—only your playful little friend has been up to another of her light-hearted tricks."

If you should happen to want a smoke or anything to eat when you go below, just find a mirror and kiss yourself good-by before striking the match. The drain-cocks of both fuel tanks have been opened, and there are upwards of a hundred and fifty gallons of highly explosive gasoline sloshing around in the bilge!"

When Barcus reappeared it was with a grave face.

"The devil and the deep sea," he observed obscurely, coming aft, "from all their works, good Lord deliver us!"

"What's the trouble now?"

"Nothing much—only your playful little friend has been up to another of her light-hearted tricks."

If you should happen to want a smoke or anything to eat when you go below, just find a mirror and kiss yourself good-by before striking the match. The drain-cocks of both fuel tanks have been opened, and there are upwards of a hundred and fifty gallons of highly explosive gasoline sloshing around in the bilge!"

When Barcus reappeared it was with a grave face.

"The devil and the deep sea," he observed obscurely, coming aft, "from all their works, good Lord deliver us!"

"What's the trouble now?"

"Nothing much—only your playful little friend has been up to another of her light-hearted tricks."

If you should happen to want a smoke or anything to eat when you go below, just find a mirror and kiss yourself good-by before striking the match. The drain-cocks of both fuel tanks have been opened, and there are upwards of a hundred and fifty gallons of highly explosive gasoline sloshing around in the bilge!"

When Barcus reappeared it was with a grave face.

"The devil and the deep sea," he observed obscurely, coming aft, "from all their works, good Lord deliver us!"

"What's the trouble now?"

"Nothing much—only your playful little friend has been up to another of her light-hearted tricks."

If you should happen to want a smoke or anything to eat when you go below, just find a mirror and kiss yourself good-by before striking the match. The drain-cocks of both fuel tanks have been opened, and there are upwards of a hundred and fifty gallons of highly explosive gasoline sloshing around in the bilge!"

When Barcus reappeared it was with a grave face.

"The devil and the deep sea," he observed obscurely, coming aft, "from all their works, good Lord deliver us!"

"What's the trouble now?"

"Nothing much—only your playful little friend has been up to another of her light-hearted tricks."

If you should happen to want a smoke or anything to eat when you go below, just find a mirror and kiss yourself good-by before striking the match. The drain-cocks of both fuel tanks have been opened, and there are upwards of a hundred and fifty gallons of highly explosive gasoline sloshing around in the bilge!"

When Barcus reappeared it was with a grave face.

"The devil and the deep sea," he observed obscurely, coming aft, "from all their works, good Lord deliver us!"

"What's the trouble now?"

"Nothing much—only your playful little friend has been up to another of her light-hearted tricks."

If you should happen to want a smoke or anything to eat when you go below, just find a mirror and kiss yourself good-by before striking the match. The drain-cocks of both fuel tanks have been opened, and there are upwards of a hundred and fifty gallons of highly explosive gasoline sloshing around in the bilge!"

When Barcus reappeared it was with a grave face.

"The devil and the deep sea," he observed obscurely, coming aft, "from all their works, good Lord deliver us!"

"What's the trouble now?"

"Nothing much—only your playful little friend has been up to another of her light-hearted tricks."

If you should happen to want a smoke or anything to eat when you go below, just find a mirror and kiss yourself good-by before striking the match. The drain-cocks of both fuel tanks have been opened, and there are upwards of a hundred and fifty gallons of highly explosive gasoline sloshing around in the bilge!"

When Barcus reappeared it was with a grave face.

"The devil and the deep sea," he observed obscurely, coming aft, "from all their works, good Lord deliver us!"

"What's the trouble now?"

"Nothing much—only your playful little friend has been up to another of her light-hearted tricks."

If you should happen to want a smoke or anything to eat when you go below, just find a mirror and kiss yourself good-by before striking the match. The drain-cocks of both fuel tanks have been opened, and there are upwards of a hundred and fifty gallons of highly explosive gasoline sloshing around in the bilge!"

NO CHEER IN THE COKE MARKET FOR REGION OPERATORS

Only Sale Recorded is 10,000 Tons for October Delivery.

THE PRICE IS UNDER \$1.75

Consumption is Keeping Up Well in Spite of Depression in Iron and Steel, but Furnaces Must Soon Get Some Business or Go Out of Blast.

From The Weekly Courier, PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30.—The Connellsville coke market continues stagnant as to actual transactions, consumers being well provided with contracts while there are no new buyers coming into the market. Consumption of coke is keeping up better than might be expected, as a matter of fact. While the iron and steel market is extremely dull, scarcely any blast furnaces have blown out since the curtailment that occurred early in the month. Republic, however, blew out one stack the other day. There are prospects that more furnaces will be blown out in the near future, as the state of the iron and steel market can scarcely support the present rate of pig iron production.

A consumer in the Buffalo district has just closed for 10,000 tons of furnace coke for October delivery at somewhat under \$1.75. This interest has been buying small lots of prompt coke for several weeks and is understood also to have been taking considerable by-product coke from Dunbar. This latter supply will likely be reduced by the blowing in of one of the Dunbar furnace stacks.

Connellsville coke producers are showing no disposition to cut prices in the present crisis which affects the entire iron and steel industry. It is an open question whether prices would be cut upon the appearance of any definite inquiry, though this is purely speculation since there is no inquiry. Many operators seem to be of the opinion that it would be more profitable to close their works entirely than to attempt to run a few ovens even at the best prices lately considered as the market. While closing involves a loss depending on part capacity, may easily make a larger loss. The position of individual operators varies widely and there is no uniform view on the subject. There is certainly no reason for quoting the market, even at a nominal one, at least than figures recently regarded as representing the actual market, while on the other hand there is no basis for quoting prices any higher. Old prices, therefore, are stated as representing the market at present, if there is any market.

Prompt furnace coke, \$1.50-\$1.75. Contract furnace coke, \$1.50-\$1.75. Prompt foundry coke, \$1.50-\$1.75. Contract foundry coke, \$1.50-\$1.75. The local pig iron market continues to be absolutely stagnant. There is scarcely any inquiry, and sales are few and far between. While prompt pig iron production was recently restricted very materially in the central west, to the lowest rate obtaining for a long time, consumers seem to be taking less iron than is being made, and as the pig iron market improves there are likely to be a few more furnaces put out. There is not room for much further curtailment, however, as production is now easily at less than half capacity. Furnaces are showing no disposition to cut prices, and are quoting old figures in the rare cases in which they are called upon to name any price at all. The market is therefore quotable unchanged as follows: Heavy iron, \$13.00; No. 2 foundry and malleable, \$13.00 to \$13.25; gray iron, \$12.50 to \$12.75; at Valley furnaces, 50 cents higher delivered Pittsburgh.

DUNBAR MISSING

Township Team Fails to Appear on Football Field.

Dunbar township played a rather unkind trick on Connellsville yesterday by not appearing for the football game which was scheduled for a o'clock, on Fayette field. In anticipation of a game several hundred students and patrons of the team were on hand, but not a sign was to be seen of the visitors.

The game had been arranged in good faith, and at least two of the Dunbar township teachers had opportunity to notify Principal Smith if they wished to cancel the game. Instead, however, they chose to break the date without any notice whatever. Principal Smith was much incensed and it is not likely that there will be any athletic relations between the schools in the future.

The best game of the season, however, was played between teams captained by Kell and Leighty, and Leighty's team won, 11 to 0. One of these touchdowns was earned, but the second was due to a fumble, on which Jimmy Tarr ran 10 yards for another touchdown.

WAR AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

The Former Brings Out the True Value of the Latter.

The war has not only changed all over the world, practically closing the market for stocks and bonds, but a savings account with that old reliable institution, the First National of Connellsville, is still worth 100 cents on the dollar plus a 4% interest—outwardly a safe investment, and ready convertible into cash—Add.

No First Last Month. There were no fires during the month of September, according to Fire Chief J. M. Harbeck. The last blaze of any account was that which gutted a room at the home of Patriman J. D. Murphy on Highland avenue on August 31.

It Will Pay You To read our advertising columns.

Sports

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Results.
St. Louis 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Boston 7, New York 1.
Boston 7, New York 7.
Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati-Chicago, not scheduled.

*Eight innings; darkness.

Standing of the Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	89	55	.614
New York	80	67	.544
St. Louis	78	69	.531
Chicago	77	73	.507
Brooklyn	72	78	.479
Philadelphia	72	78	.479
Pittsburgh	64	83	.435
Cincinnati	58	89	.394

Today's Schedule.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Boston at New York.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Results.
Philadelphia 3, Washington 2.
Cleveland 6, Chicago 5.
Detroit 9, St. Louis 6.
New York-Boston; wet grounds.
Ten innings; twelve innings.

Standing of the Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	56	60	.558
Washington	55	65	.500
Washington	77	71	.520
Detroit	72	72	.500
St. Louis	68	80	.459
New York	67	80	.454
Chicago	62	82	.433
Cleveland	54	89	.378

Today's Schedule.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Washington.
New York at Boston.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Results.
Buffalo 10, Pittsburgh 1.
Brooklyn 8, Baltimore 5.
Indianapolis 2, Chicago 0.
Kansas City-St. Louis not scheduled.

BALTIMORE & OHIO DUCK PIN ROLLERS ADOPT A SCHEDULE

Will Have Three Matches a Week From October 5 to April 12, Next Year. Begin Next Monday.

The following schedule for the season of 1914-15 has been adopted by the Baltimore & Ohio Duck Pin League; matches to be rolled three times a week, from October 5 to April 12. October 5, Freight House vs. Machinists; October 7, Motive Power vs. Supt. Office; October 9, Scales vs. Yard; October 12, Yard vs. Supt. Office; October 14, Freight House vs. Motive Power; October 16, Machinists vs. Scales; October 20, Scales vs. Supt. Office; October 21, Motive Power vs. Machinists; October 23, Freight House vs. Yard; October 27, Scales vs. Motive Power; October 28, Freight House vs. Supt. Office; October 30, Machinists vs. Yard; November 2, Machinists vs. Supt. Office; November 4, Motive Power vs. Yard; November 6, Freight House vs. Scales; November 10, Freight House vs. Scales; November 11, Motive Power vs. Yard; November 13, Machinists vs. Supt. Office; November 15, Machinists vs. Yard; November 18, Freight House vs. Supt. Office; November 20, Scales vs. Motive Power; November 24, Freight House vs. Yard; November 26, Motive Power vs. Machinists; November 27, Scales vs. Supt. Office; November 30, Machinists vs. Scales; December 2, Freight House vs. Scales; December 4, Yard vs. Motive Power; December 8, Scales vs. Supt. Office; December 11, Freight House vs. Machinists; December 15, Machinists vs. Yard; December 16, Freight House vs. Supt. Office; December 18, Scales vs. Motive Power; December 21, Freight House vs. Yard; December 22, Motive Power vs. Machinists; December 23, Scales vs. Supt. Office; January 4, Machinists vs. Scales; January 6, Freight House vs. Motive Power; January 8, Yard vs. Supt. Office; January 12, Scales vs. Yard; January 15, Motive Power vs. Supt. Office; January 13, Freight House vs. Scales; January 20, Motive Power vs. Yard; January 22, Machinists vs. Scales; January 26, Freight House vs. Yard; January 27, Motive Power vs. Machinists; January 29, Scales vs. Supt. Office; February 1, Machinists vs. Scales; February 3, Freight House vs. Supt. Office; February 5, Yard vs. Supt. Office; February 9, Scales vs. Yard; February 10, Motive Power vs. Supt. Office; February 12, Freight House vs. Machinists; February 16, Freight House vs. Scales; February 17, Motive Power vs. Yard; February 19, Machinists vs. Supt. Office; February 23, Machinists vs. Yard; February 24, Freight House vs. Supt. Office; February 26, Scales vs. Motive Power; March 1, Machinists vs. Scales; March 3, Freight House vs. Motive Power; March 5, Yard vs. Supt. Office; March 9, Scales vs. Yard; March 10, Motive Power vs. Supt. Office; March 12, Freight House vs. Machinists; March 15, Freight House vs. Scales; March 17, Motive Power vs. Yard; March 19, Machinists vs. Supt. Office; March 23, Machinists vs. Yard; March 24, Freight House vs. Supt. Office; March 25, Scales vs. Motive Power; March 30, Freight House vs. Yard; March 31, Scales vs. Supt. Office; April 2, Motive Power vs. Machinists.

PROMPT SERVICE

We Make a Specialty of Jobbing and Repair Work

Next to saving you money, the next important point about your PLUMBING, HEATING AND TINKING

is the promptness. We answer all calls promptly. We don't waste time—for which some plumbers make you pay—and we can safely say that we know the business from start to finish. We also carry a complete line of Gas Lights, Stoves and Ranges. Call

F. T. Evans

MOVING AND GENERAL HAULING

Special attention to moving places. See

J. N. TRUMP,

Office 104 E. Grape Alley, Opposite P. R. R. depot. Both Phones

SOISSON THEATRE

THE HOUSE OF LILIES. THIS AFTERNOON AND TONIGHT.

THE CHARMING LITTLE ACTRESS

MARY FICKFORD

IN THE EXQUISITE PLAYLET

"SWEETHEART DAYS"

THE TWO REEL ROMANCE

"A GENTLEMAN FROM KENTUCKY"

THE STERLING COMEDY

"TRAPPED IN A CLOSET"

AN ELEGANT BILL.

ONLY 5 CENTS.



In Reminiscent Mood

WHEN happy days of yore are discussed and bygone escapades are enjoyed once again, P. B. Co. Beer is the beverage that adds zest to the anecdotes and makes it a pleasure to "fight our battles o'er again."

Pittsburgh Brewing Company's Beer

suits every varying mood and its delicious flavor and unvarying purity never fail to bring enjoyment. Have a case of P. B. Co. BEER on hand for all occasions. Phone your dealer—today.

At all good bars, cafes and hotels P. B. Co. BEER is supplied on request. Ask for it.

Pittsburgh Brewing Company

CONNELLSVILLE BREWERY.

BEGINNING THURSDAY THIS WEEK, AN

Important Sale

New, 9x12 Body Brussels Rugs Perfect in Every Respect

AT ABOUT

17 Per cent Less Than Our Usual Low Prices

BODY BRUSSELS RUGS, if sound, and known to be from reliable mills, are preferred for hotels, offices and certain rooms in private homes, if WEARING QUALITY and BEAUTY OF DESIGN is the important thing in the buyer's mind.

These rugs are from three of the best mills in the country—names very likely familiar to you when you read them off the back of the rugs. Some were bought this

Fall; some are from last spring's stock, and some came between times, not to be duplicated on next season's looms.

This sale is a very unusual thing. These three makes are standard in a thousand cities; they are staple; reductions in their prices very rarely occur, and such a sale as this is without precedent in Connellsville.

There are Just Two Prices==20.95 and 22.95 on our holdings

—20.95 each for the rugs we sell regularly at \$25.—and lower than elsewhere; 22.95 for our 27.50 rug.

THIS SALE is the result of the new rugs, and the discontinued patterns, coming to us as the share of a syndicate purchase made at the mills not long ago. To enlarge your choice of patterns, the rugs of some grade, that came before, we've re-priced as the others.

Body Brussels Rugs

Are most satisfactory where LONG WEAR is desired. These are most care-

fully made of the right kinds of wool and scoured to remove all dirt and animal fat. They are expertly woven on economical looms, inspected and re-inspected as a guarantee of perfection. The big output of these mills insures high-grade floor-coverings at all times.

The designs of the rugs in the sale are well-chosen. There's small scrolls, florals, figures and blocks; large Oriental reproductions; allover effects; medallions. The colors are a blend, variously, of rose, sage, light tan, dark and deep brown, navy blue, light blue, gray, reseda, deep green, rich red, orange and other tints.

This Sale is The year's Greatest Opportunity To Buy Rugs Cheap!

AT THE SAME TIME

Lengths of Carpeting at Lowered Prices

Periodically, we sell the remainder of cut rolls at a cut in price. We have thirteen pieces, ranging from 5 to 24 yards, in Brussels, velvet and Axminster weave—each different in design and color. The yardage and price is given below to help you decide on the piece you can use.

11 yards \$1, ten-wire Brussels.....	75c yard.
14 yards \$1, ten-wire Brussels.....	75c yard.
18 yards \$1, ten-wire Brussels.....	75c yard.
13 yards \$1, ten-wire Brussels.....	75c yard.
5 yards \$1, ten-wire Brussels.....	75c yard.
4 yards \$1, ten-wire Brussels.....	75c yard.
24 yards 90c nine-wire Brussels.....	65c yard.
21 yards 90c nine-wire Brussels.....	65c yard.
9 3-4 yards 1.25 Velvet.....	90c yard.
10 yards 1.50 Velvet.....	\$1 yard.
8 3-4 yards 1.50 Velvet.....	\$1 yard.
5 yards 1.50 Velvet.....	\$1 yard.
3 1/2 yards 1.50 Axminster.....	\$1 yard.

Carpet Room, Second floor Annex.

Washable Rugs

OF

Clean "Rags"

SPECIALLY PRICED

88c each

—these are 30x60 inches, clean as a new pin, with fringe at both ends. —Usually, they are \$1 each. Their chief purpose seems to be for bath-room floors, but a "rag" rug looks cozy before open fires, alongside beds and at the head of stairways.

We bought enough to get the lowest price per bale.

Noteworthy

—the stock of roman stripe silks. Recently arrived tulle, moire and poplin weaves. In new color-combinations, makes the collection complete and, so we're told, most varied in town. Particularly good are the 24 to 35 inch widths at \$1. to \$1.75 a yard. Silk Section, first floor.

—the Blanket Bath Robes for men and women. These are unmade, but complete as to frays and cords. Warm, soft textures in new Jacquard designs in many combinations of color. Prices start at \$3.

—The enlarged stock of winter bedding. The biggest variety of blankets, comforters, bed spreads, sheets, sheeting and cases, all of sound quality and fairly priced. Second floor Domestic Sec.

—the announcement that winter hosiery for the family will not be advanced in price. Your money will buy the same good grades that have distinguished the store in the past; and the stocks are up to standard fullness for this time of the year.

First floor. —Nor will fabric gloves be selling for more here. Prices for all kinds—25c, 35c to 85c.

New Black Dress Goods

Black is to be so fashionable this season that assortments are even better than formerly. We have all the good staple weaves—jet black, and unfadable—and many novelty weaves not likely to be seen elsewhere.

Poplin, \$1. to 1.50.
Serge, 50c to 2.50.
Crepe Poplin \$1. up.
Broadcloth \$1 up.

French Serge 50c to 1.50
Gabardine 1.50 yard.
Satin Faced Woolen, 1.50.
And so on.

Silk-and-Wool Poplin for Tunic Dresses

Since this is a season of contrast in dress weaves and color, the plain poplins (in ever so many shades) combined with Roman stripe taffeta or poplin are best suited for tunic dresses.

Plain colored poplins of silk-and-wool are \$1. to 1.50 a yard; crepe poplins are 1.50 a yard. Both 40 inches wide.

Fall Challis are Here and They are Beautiful

—Soft dark colors in stripes and small all-over patterns or lighter tints with flower patterns, stripes or all-over designs.

Being all-wool they make the nicest house dresses, waists, negligees and children's frocks, 50c a yard, 31 inches wide.

WRIGHT-METZLER CO.